

The Two Schemes.

On the 15th February the Government scheme for union with Canada was formally unfolded to the public. On the 14th March the member for Victoria District unfolded his in a speech which sorely taxed the patience of the House. With the obvious advantage of having the Government scheme by his side for a whole month, it was not unreasonable to expect that a gentleman of no little research and ambition would have succeeded in producing something which, if it did not absolutely supersede the Government measure, would at least divide the House upon it. There was evident surprise at the result. True, the member for Lillooet, in his accustomed pronounced way, declared that the scheme propounded by his "honourable colleague" had "completely demolished" that submitted by the Government. Yet it must be evident from the vote that he was very much alone in that way of thinking; for the two solitary votes cast with the political "Siamese Twins" must be regarded as having been cast against Confederation rather than in favor of the new scheme. It was indeed a poor consolation for the would-be leader of the Confederation party to find himself with such a following. It was a doubtful compliment paid to his scheme to find it supported only and solely by the implacable anti-Confederation pair! Let us look at this new scheme in a spirit of fairness; nor should it be concealed that the House was in a temper to treat the scheme upon its own merits and not in a party spirit. The chief objection taken to the Government scheme was that it rested upon a fictitious basis in regard to population; but is not the population basis recommended by Mr. DeCosmos open to far stronger objection? In the Government scheme the population is reckoned at 120,000. It is not pretended that this is the true population; but it was fully explained that, upon a careful calculation, it was found that for purposes of Federal revenue, the population of British Columbia, be it what it may, is equal to 120,000 in the Provinces with which it is proposed to unite, so that if there is fiction in the figures, the facts are fair and just. But what do we find the objector doing? He flies into the opposite extreme and places the population at 40,000. In speaking about the population of this colony figures can only be regarded as approximate; yet it will scarcely be denied that the Indian and Chinese population does not fall short of 65,000, and at no period has the white population been put below 10,000. Here, then, we have 75,000 certain—how many more we will not pretend to say. But it should be remembered that these figures represent the minimum population of the colony at its lowest ebb, and that a fresh current is even now setting in. Should the newly discovered goldfields at all "pen out," it is no exaggeration to say that the white population will double in two years; nor will we be accused of recklessness in asserting that with union and the inauguration of the great works to follow in its wake, population will pour into this colony from adjacent countries at such a rate as fully to justify the Government's estimate, regarded in a purely numerical point of view. In any case it is much nearer the mark than the other. The chief difference, however, between the two is that the Government has adopted the leveling up process, whereas Mr. DeCosmos has adopted the leveling down process. Yet there is more in this difference than may appear at first sight. The larger standard of population gives us better financial results; but at the same time gives the colony a higher political status. With the population boiled down to 40,000 we could not with any show of reason claim a larger representation in the Canadian Parliament than five—two in the Senate and three in the Commons, as proposed by Mr. DeCosmos in his scheme submitted to the Yale Convention, some two years ago. By the plan submitted by the Government, British Columbia will be entitled to a representation of twelve—eight in the Commons and four in the Senate; and probably two in the Cabinet. The importance of this difference is not easily overestimated. As was very forcibly pointed out by Mr. Barnard, in the course of debate, it might not seldom virtually throw the balance of power, so to speak, into our hands. And it is just, as it is important, that a colony possessing so large and valuable a territory, and occupying such an important geographical position, should be allowed a potent voice in the Federal Council. But there is yet another important point of difference between the two schemes; and it is here that the one propounded by Mr. DeCosmos completely breaks down. Under the Government scheme the revenue derived from the per capita tax would commence to increase as soon as the population rose above 120,000. On the other hand Mr. DeCosmos' scheme commences with a population of 40,000, at 80 cents per head, equal to \$32,000, the revenue resulting from this increasing with the population. He then borrows from the Dominion Government \$150,000, to be paid back as the population rises over 40,000, at the rate of 80 cents per head—that is to say, in proportion as the \$32,000 increases so will the \$150,000 diminish in like proportion—much upon the principle, in fact, adopted by Pat who, upon finding

his blanket too short, cut a piece from the one end and added it to the other! Now it must be evident that before these sums would be equalized the population would have to reach 180,000 souls. So, whereas, in the one case an increase of revenue in the form of head money would be attained, upon the population exceeding 120,000, in the other it would not commence to increase until the population reached the number of 150,000! With the Government scheme, therefore, we secure much better financial results, and infinitely better political results. Well might the Chief Commissioner remark that a comparison of the two schemes made him more than ever in love with the Government one. Well might Mr. DeCosmos' scheme as the most ready means of defeating the measure at the polls!

Have you been there?—Where? To the Blue Pits, where the lunch that is set from 11 till 3 each day would overwhelm an epicure with delight. Change of fare each day, with the exception of Yorkshire Pudding, which is an institution at the Blue Post.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY NATHAN, JUNR., HOLDS MY Power of Attorney during my absence in the Colony.
Victoria, B. C., 15th March, 1870. H. NATHAN, JUNR.

OREGON BUTTER;
DRIED APPLES;
JEFFERSON MILLS FLOUR;
For sale by
SPROAT & CO.,
Wharf street.
mh17 2w

PUBLIC NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS, FOR THE REMOVAL of the Rock in the Fraser River, known as the "Port Sider," will be received at this office, up to noon on Saturday the 19th instant.
Specifications of the work to be done may be seen at this office, and also further information on this subject may be obtained.
Tenders are invited to offer for this work, either at cash prices, or deferred payments, or on such other conditions as they may desire to suggest.
Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and a superscribed "Tender for removal of Port Sider."
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
By Command,
JOSEPH W. TRUTCH,
Lands & Works Office,
Victoria, 12th March, 1870. mh17 2a

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or taking away any stock belonging to Strawberry Vale Farm without an order from the undersigned.
M. ROWLAND
mh2w

THEATRE ROYAL, VICTORIA.
LESSEE & MANAGER, Mr. F. M. BATES.
LAST WEEK OF ENGAGEMENT OF THE Popular & Accomplished Actress,
Mrs. F. M. Bates!
Supported by a Company of unequalled excellence,
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 17th,
Will be performed the Sensational Drama of
GREEN BUSHES,
MRS. F. M. BATES
Wm. St. Aubert
Friday Eve. BENEFIT of Mrs. Bates
PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open at half-past 7 to commence 8 o'clock. Box Sheet open from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ma 9

FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND, PORT SIMPSON, ETC.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
OTTER.
CAPT. LEWIS,
Will sail from the Company's Wharf, on or about THURSDAY MORNING, March 17th, at 6 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply at the Wharf Office.
mar15

Adelphi Saloon Lunches.
CARD OF THANKS.
THE UNDERSIGNED, TRULY GRATEFUL to the friends of Victoria for the kind and liberal manner in which they have patronized him since his return to this city, and pledge himself to a continuance of the "LUNCHEON" which has become so important a feature at the Adelphi. The high character the Adelphi has always enjoyed for dispensing the best of Wines, Ales and Liquors will be maintained under my management. Lunches will be served every day and night, at all hours, to which the public are invited.
Respectfully,
mar15 PETER CARGOCHIE.

FOR VICTORIA.
THE FAVORITE EAST-SAILING
THE BARK
MARY BELLE ROBERTS
NOW LOADING AT SAN FRANCISCO.
Will positively sail THREE days after the arrival of the Active. For Freight or Passage apply to
PICKETT & HARRISON,
San Francisco.
Or MILLARD & BEEDY,
Victoria.
mar15

H. F. Heisterman,
LAND AGENT,
2 LANGLEY STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C. fe19

WANTED.
GRANITE CUTTERS AT THE U. S. S. Bunch Mint.
L. R. MYE & CO, San Francisco.
ma 3

F. S. RUSSELL,
Pianoforte Tuner & Regulator
JOHNSON STREET.
Or 1 Messrs. Hibben & Co's Book Store, Government St.
Victoria, B. C. fe20 6m

For Peace River Gold Mines.
NOTICE.
ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION on the Fraser River, the steamer
VICTORIA and ENTERPRISE
Will commence her trips in connection with
Barnard's Express and Mail Line
of Stages.
THE STEAMER VICTORIA
Will run from Soda Creek to the Canon at Cottonwood, carrying with her
ENTERPRISE.
Which will be placed on the route from the Canon to Fort George.
Victoria, B. C. Feb 16, 1870. fe22 3mw

New Advertisements.

BURNS & EDWARDS
COR. YATES AND BROAD STS,
HAVE RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING
CONSISTING IN PART OF
FRENCH MERINOS
GALA TARTANS
ABERDEEN WINSEYS
Plain and Figured POPLINS
CALICOES,
Damask TABLE COVERS, &c. &c.

A cheap line of **TWEEDS** and **DOE-SKINS**, suitable for Boys' Suits

A carefully selected invoice of **MEN'S CLOTHING**, Long Cloth Shirts, All Wool Shirts

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
CARPETS—Brussels, Tapestry, Kidder and Felt
OIL CLOTH—Cocoa and China Matting
DOOR MATS—Cocoa Fibre and Wool bordered
WINDOW GLASS—From 13x9 to 34x26
WALL PAPER—12 1-2 cents a roll and upwards
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE
PAPER LINING
Children's Carriages, Bird Cages, Looking Glasses, Mirrors, &c. &c.
mh15

AUCTION SALE
OF
Town Lots!
FOR TAXES.

New Westminster, B. C.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN made in payment of Municipal Taxes due upon the undermentioned lots or portions of lots, NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell, by order of J. C. Pritchard, J. P., at

PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
Thursday, March 17,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The following Lots or Portions of Lots:
Arias, Thomas
block 34 lot 2.....\$ 1 50
34 7.....1 50
34 8.....1 50
Costs and expenses.....8 00 \$ 12 50
David Jones
block 22 lot 12.....2 62 1/2
Costs and expenses.....4 00 6 62 1/2
DeKock, Mrs.
block 23 lot 2.....1 12 1/2
Costs and expenses.....4 00 5 12 1/2
Foster, G. F.
block 28 lot 7.....1 12 1/2
28 12.....1 50
28 13.....2 25
28 14.....1 87 1/2
32 6.....1 50
32 7.....1 35
32 10.....1 35
32 17.....1 35
32 26.....1 65
32 27.....1 65
Costs and expenses.....24 00 41 77 1/2
Franks, C. W.
block 33 lot 4.....1 35
Costs and expenses.....4 00 5 35
Grant, Carl.
block 25 lot 1.....2 70
25 2.....1 50
Costs and expenses.....6 00 11 10
Howes, A. R.
sub block 5 lot 4.....1 12 1/2
Costs and expenses.....4 00 5 12 1/2
Lenoev, D.
block 12 lot 31.....3 75
Costs and expenses.....4 00 7 75
Laumeste, F.
block 23 lot 10.....1 12 1/2
Costs and expenses.....4 00 5 12 1/2
Martin Bros.
block 22 lot 31.....75
Costs and expenses.....4 00 5 75 1/2
Marah, C. J.
block 11 lot 7.....1 12 1/2
Costs and expenses.....4 00 5 12 1/2
Perry, Wm.
block 9 lot 1.....1 50
Costs and expenses.....4 00 5 50
Ross, Wm.
sub block 6 lot 3.....1 50
6 lot 4.....1 50
Costs and expenses.....6 00 9 00
Stronach, W. K.
block 25 lot 21.....1 12 1/2
Costs and expenses.....4 00 5 12 1/2
Sullock, S. S. estate of
block 7 lot 15.....4 50
15 3.....8 37 1/2
15 6.....2 25
Costs and expenses.....8 00 15 12 1/2
Winners, W.
block 2 lot 2.....3 00
Costs and expenses.....4 00 7 00
Yong, W. A. G.
sub block 5 lot 1.....1 12 1/2
5 lot 2.....1 12 1/2
5 lot 27.....1 12 1/2
Costs and expenses.....8 00 11 37 1/2
By payment to me of any of the above amounts, together with the costs and expenses, on or before the day of sale, the lots or portions of lots, respect of which such payment is made will be withdrawn from sale.
HENRY V. EDMONDS,
mar15 Auctioneer.

Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the style of ADAMS & BRYANT, in the business of a general and Hatters, in the city of Victoria, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT BEAVER and JAMES McINTOSH, who have on their account and collected all outstanding debts of the late firm.
Dated this 8th day of March, A. D. 1870.
R. H. ADAMS,
ROBERT BEAVER, junr.
Witnesses—ALEX. E. B. DAVIS, Solicitor. mh19

NOTICE.
ANY PERSON HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the late firm of ADAMS & BRYANT must present them at once to ROBERT BEAVER, junr. at Victoria, 8th March, 1870. mh19

Partnership Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between James McIntosh and William Fortune, of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, in the business of a general and Hatters, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said William Fortune, carrying on the business, collecting all debts and paying all liabilities of the late firm.
JAMES MCINTOSH,
WM. FORTUNE.
Witnesses—R. H. Skinner, Wm. Charles.
Dated the 9th day of February, 1870. mar4

Notice of Dissolution.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the style of ADAMS & BRYANT, in the business of a general and Hatters, in the city of Victoria, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT BEAVER and JAMES McINTOSH, who have on their account and collected all outstanding debts of the late firm.
Dated this 8th day of March, A. D. 1870.
R. H. ADAMS,
ROBERT BEAVER, junr.
Witnesses—ALEX. E. B. DAVIS, Solicitor. mh19

NOTICE.
IF LUCIUS OSBORN, FORMERLY resident with Mr. PARSONS in Vancouver Island, or Washington Territory, will communicate with Mr. J. C. Pritchard, J. P., at Victoria, he will receive his friends of great anxiety.
Any information concerning him or Mr. PARSONS from any other party will confer a great favor.
fe23 Will Washington Territory papers please copy?

Mechanics' Literary Institute.
\$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR information that will lead to the detection of any person or persons who may surreptitiously remove any papers, magazines or books from the Library or Reading room of the Mechanics' Literary Institute.
By Order,
T. H. LONG, Secy.
Victoria, V. I., Feb 16, 1870. fe17

Notice of Removal.
DR. DAVIS HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE to the rear of the Colonist building, Langley street. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 7 p. m. Residence as before.
J. DAVIS

In the Matter of Andrew Phillips, deceased Intestate.
ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS against the above estate are requested to present them for payment on or before the 18th day of March next, and all parties indebted to the above estate are requested to pay the amount due by them to the undersigned, the administrator appointed by the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
R. H. ADAMS, J. P., at Victoria, B. C.
JAS. STRACHAN, Wharf st. Victoria, B. C. fe22

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the style of A. H. HICK & CO., in the business of General Dealers, in the city of Victoria, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ASHURBY HICK will hereafter carry on the business on his own account and collect all outstanding debts and pay the liabilities of the late firm.
A. H. HICK,
R. H. ADAMS, J. P.
Witnesses—ALEX. E. B. DAVIS, Solicitor.
Dated the 9th day of March, A. D. 1870. mar10

Mineral Boring.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HAD many years experience in boring for minerals and enjoying every facility for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the Coal strata of this Colony, begs to inform parties who are about to prospect for Coal, that he is now prepared to engage on the most reliable and ready to conduct any operation of that nature which may be entrusted to him.
MR. J. DICK, Nanaimo.
References—Mr. J. Bryden, Manager V. I. C.; Mr. Robert Dunsmuir, Manager Harwood Co. del4 3mdw

VICTORIA DISTRICT SCHOOL BY-LAW 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the School rate of Two Dollars (\$2) per annum on all Resident Householders and Male Residents above the age of 14 years in the Victoria School District, is payable to the Secretary of the Local Board, at the City Council Chambers, Broad street.
WM. L. H. H. Secy of Local Board.
City Council Chambers, Feb 9, 1870. fe11 1m

FOR SALE—To Let—To Loan.
OATS FOR SALE.
SEED OATS AND FEED OATS GROWN from Portland Seed last year.
BAILED OLD HAY, mowed green, not thrashed for cattle.
TIMOTHY HAY, baled or loose.
—ALSO—
3 YEAR OLD BULL, by Tom Sykes, Second Prize last year. Price, \$100.
fe25 1m J. D. PEMBERTON.

FOR SALE
20 TONS GOOD HAY—
fe19 1m AT HEVLY'S, Clover P. Int.

Shipping.
FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE SHIP "GOLDEN EMPIRE," 1218 Tons reg. stor., apt. for coal, now on the way from San Francisco, is offered for sale or charter on most favorable terms. Apply to
J. ROBERTSON STEWART, agent.
Oct 5, 1869. fe19

ROJANION, JANION & RHODES,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
Fireproof Bonded Warehouses. fe20
STORE STREET, VICTORIA.
THE CARIBOO PORK MARKET.
MRS. EVANS & WILLIAMS, in the employ of Wm. Phillips, the undersigned, having been to the Queen, beg to inform the public of Victoria that they have opened a splendid Establishment on GOVERNMENT STREET, opposite the Bank of British Columbia, where they manufacture the best of
3 auzers from Grain Fed Italian Pork, Seasoned in English, German, French, Italian, and British Columbia's style.
MRS. EVANS celebrated
Melton Mowbray Pork Pies always on hand and made to order.
BACON and HAM—cured in the best style, and every thing connected with the above establishment can be had pure and unadulterated.
fe18
COURT OF REVISION
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the second sitting of the Court of Revision will be held on Monday the 7th inst, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
And notice is further given to all appellants against the Assessments of the Municipal Town Council, that they must appear, in person, or by agent, before the Court to present their appeals. In default of appearance they will be liable to have an appeal struck out.
By Order,
WM. L. H. H. J. P., Clerk of the Court.
Victoria, B. C. Feb 9th, 1870. fe17

New Advertisements.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment
MITCHELL & JOHNSTON,
ARE NOW READY WITH
NEW SEEDS,
PRINCIPALLY THEIR OWN GROWTH,
For the Farm and Garden.
The Superior Excellence of their SEEDS is fully Established.
Every requisite for the Farm and Garden at the Store.
OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS,
fe2 3md&w FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

NEW GOODS
EX "PRINCE OF WALES."
HENRY NATHAN, JR. & CO.,
Have in Store and offer for Sale
The following NEW GOODS!

BLANKETS.
2 1-2 point, Blue
2 1-2 d Black
2 1-2 do White

SHAWLS.
Real French, Broche, Long and Square
Saxony, Tasmania, Trimmed, Queensland, &c.

Tickling
Blue Cottons
Horlicks' Long Cloth
American Drilling
Grey Calicoes
White Sixony Flannel
Tartan Plaid
Winseys
Lustres
Blk and col'd Coburgs
Delaine
Alpaca
Poplins
French Merino
Plaid
Gingham
Chintz
Prints
Muslins
Emb'd. French Merino Dresses
Fancy Wool Skirtings
Skirts, Balmoral, Monar, Winsey, Rep white, &c.
Lingerie
Jackets, Black Cloth, Plush, &c.
Velvet
Irish Linen
Hair Nets
Ribbons
Trimming
Pearl and other Buttons
Patent Linen Thread
Spool Cotton
Table Oil Cloth
Oiled Silk
Tablecovers
Hickory, &c.

IN BOND & DUTY PAID.
Jamaica Rum 36 0 P
Hennessy Brandy
Hollands Gin
Red and Green Case do
Hunt's Port 4 Diamond
"Sherry, Duff Gordon
Old Tom
Bass Pale Ale
Whisky
Orange Bitters, &c.
AND
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES
Henry Nathan, Jr. & Co.
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

Jesse Cowper,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Boots & Shoes
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS
Vates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.
At the old stand of Webster & Co., is prepared to supply the wants of the public in his line.
Received by every Steamer from England and San Francisco.
mar6

F. DALLY
Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity, that he has returned from the Upper Country with a Choice Collection of
New Photographic Views
OF
Mountain Scenery and other highly interesting Subjects.
CARTES DE VISITE, GROUPS,
And Views taken with the greatest care and in the best style of Photographic Art, and warranted to give satisfaction.
The Gallery is situated on Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C. fe18 3m

EXCHANGE ON CANADA.
WE ARE NOW DRAWING EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT FORTY TWO OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN CANADA.
At 40—At all principal ports West on the Routes of the United States and American Express Companies.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Victoria, V. I., Feb 23rd, 1870. fe24

J. H. TURNER & CO.,
Wharf Street,
Importers of Dry Goods
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
RETAIL STORE—Government Street,
LONDON FIRM—J. P. Tunstall & Co., 5 Bow Church Yard.
fe20

ARTHUR FELLOWS,
Commission Buyer and Shipping Agent,
3 & 5 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
PURCHASER AT AUCTION AND PRICER of all Goods, with particular attention to the purchase and shipping of Goods in Bond.
Orders may be left with
LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, Victoria.
fe11 6m

L. & J. Boschwitz.
YATES ST., VICTORIA, V. I.
PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES for
FURS AND HIDES.
fe27 3m

ROSCOE, TYE & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
General Hardware,
YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C. fe18

C. FRANCIS BARNARD, M. D.
Mechanical & Surgical Dentist,
GRADUATE OF HARVARD College, Mass.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Douglas street south of Fort.
Victoria Sept 15 1869. mar10

OREGON PRODUCE,
Ex California.
1015 SACKS HAY,
513 do CHOPPED FEED,
Fresh from the Mills.
For Sale to the Trade Cheap, by
J. ROBERTSON STEWART, agent.
Victoria, Feb 26, 1870. fe24

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

March 16—None

CLEARED

March 16—Star Of, Lewis, N. W. Coast

Auction Sales To-day.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, 1111 Yates street, will sell at auction, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise, Furniture, Hardware, &c., &c.

Legislative Council.

MONDAY, March 14th, 1870

The House went into Committee on the Confederation resolutions. Hon H. M. Ball in the Chair.

The Resolution having been read in full, The Attorney General rose to propose the adoption of the Resolution as sent down to the House having as its object the Confederation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada. He proposed to consult the wish of the Council as to the particular mode in which the Terms should be discussed; whether as a whole, or in detail, paragraph by paragraph; but before doing so he thought it right to make a few brief general remarks on the resolution as a whole. The subject was one of so large a nature, and such paramount importance, so many interests both here and in Canada were at stake, and the issues involved were so extensive, that he sincerely hoped that all hon members would bring to its discussion an earnest desire to combine their individual efforts to work out a successful result, and to throw aside for such an occasion all former prejudices and distrust, and as we had unanimously affirmed the principle, the House was now committed to Confederation in the abstract. [No! no! from hon's DeCosmos, Wood, Humphreys, and Drake.] Well, well, he (the Attorney-General) thought so, and the House would think so too. It had so voted. He hoped that they could all now act harmoniously together, and see whether they would not between them turn out such a scheme as would effect the desired object and work well in practice; he just and equitable to Canada, who, will certainly be just and equitable to us, and yet so favorable to this Colony as to insure the terms ratification when submitted to the popular vote. All hon members, whatever their opinions desired the same thing, to get the best terms practicable to the country, and the scheme contained, he submitted, the best they could devise, and would give the local government as large an annual balance of cash for local purposes as they could venture to ask. Here the hon gentleman saw danger against which it was his duty to warn hon members. The hon members should be careful in attempting to add anything to the proposals, now before the House, which could not be granted by Canada, and should be particularly careful not to overload it with terms, or to take away from its interests by suggesting any others that were not of marked importance. The resolution itself had been framed by the Governor and Executive Council after very long deliberation, and anxious care. He (the Attorney-General) had observed a report in a newspaper of the previous proceedings of the Council, if he might be allowed to notice it without producing the paper, in which an hon member was stated to have said, that any amendments of the resolution would be accepted. He [the Attorney-General] thought it right to say on behalf of the Government, that while the Government could not consent to impart the unity of their scheme by amendments, they would still be happy to receive and fully consider, and would invite hon members to bring forward for the decision of the House all suggestions of a practical and reasonable character, calculated to remove any of its disadvantages and so to improve the working of the scheme and insure its more general acceptance. As the majority of the Council were in favor of dividing it into parts and discussing it paragraph by paragraph, he would follow the suggestion. He proposed the adoption of paragraph 1. "Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of British Columbia." These he explained to be actual debts of the colony, matured and not matured. He quoted the returns that day sent down by the Governor showing that our funded debt on 10th March instant consisted of the British Columbia and Vancouver Island loans secured by Act—amounting in all to \$1,194,000, against which \$346,820 had been paid, and invested in sinking land in reduction of loans, leaving a balance of \$847,180 still to be invested, and a floating debt of all kinds of \$39,009, including over \$40,000 Savings Bank deposits. This floating debt it is in contemplation to consolidate by a statutory loan at a lower rate of interest and to procure the money from Canada, [which, as you are aware is now rising] or elsewhere. For that purpose the Governor proposes to submit an Ordinance for the approval of this House conferring the necessary powers. The Attorney-General explained that our first loan loan which fell due on the 1st Jan, 1873 would in fact, owing to the high rate and favorable interest of the sinking fund, be paid off at least a year before its term expired. Regarded as a whole our public debt was by no means an extravagant one, as compared with other countries; but in our isolated position as a young self-dependent colony, it was felt as a very heavy burden. Its assumption by Canada on fair terms will not only relieve us of this but save us a large cash balance for public works to open up the country. The Attorney-General proposed the adoption of paragraphs 2 and 3, which were to be taken together, explained that \$200,000 had been taken as the estimated number of the population, because, in the absence of actual census and to facilitate financial arrangements it had been deemed best to calculate according to the revenue producing powers of British Columbia compared with Canada. Thus, we had it officially from Canada that her customs and excise produced \$2 7/8 per head of her population. At the same rate—\$2 7/8 per head—our customs represented the same present revenue as a population of 120,000 Canadians produce. This estimate of 120,000, therefore, though nominal, was really just and fair—hence 120,000 population has been adopted as the basis of our financial calculations. The \$35,000 in paragraph 3, allowance for the general support of the government, is an arbitrary sum adopted by Canada in negotiating with New Brunswick and New Brunswick. The allowance of 5 per cent interest on the difference between our public debt and that of Canada, is arrived at in this way: We have it officially from Canada that her debt on February 9th—last day of March, if you like—amounted to \$22 per head of her population. This would out us with \$200,000 people to come in with a much larger debt than our own, which at the time of union would be, say \$1,000,000. The interest at 5

per cent on these amounts would give us the annual allowance of \$82,000 named in the papers before the House. The 80 cents a head on our population of 120,000, is the usual allowance prescribed by the Organic Act of Confederation.

The Attorney General then proposed the adoption of paragraphs 2 and 3.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works said the 120,000 population at first sight might seem extravagant, but any basis on present actual population would not give us an equal advantage with the other provinces. He felt it his duty to tell the Council that in preparing the scheme the government were very much indebted to the hon senior member for Victoria, and the Council would find him one of the most ardent and enthusiastic in the matter of making good terms. He would explain the reasons upon which the 120,000 population basis was adopted. The people of this colony are a much larger tax-paying people than any other in the Dominion—one man here paying as much to the revenue as four on the other side. One dollar here was worth no more than a quarter of a dollar in the eastern provinces. The customs revenue paid by British Columbia was equal to that paid by 120,000 people in the Dominion at the rate at which they pay it—\$2 7/8 per head. Our revenue, being \$340,000, is equal to \$2 7/8 a head on 120,000 people. He believed it a fair basis for a financial scheme. There was no doubt open to logical objection, but yet it was equitable. This was what the scheme was worth as we learn it. Canada may manage it differently when she gets it. The debt of Canada amounts to \$22 per head on the population, and on a basis of population of 120,000 this is entitled to claim a debt of \$2,640,000. Our debt when we enter the union will be about \$1,000,000 and we will be entitled to an additional debt of \$1,640,000.

Mr DeCosmos said in rising to speak to the resolution which he was about to offer that he probably would be wasting his time, but his duty required him to do so. Confederation must have a money value. No government could move without money, the ways and means must be provided for, and the end to be attained in this regard, it should be to secure to the local government of this colony the sum of \$200,000 annually. Such a surplus would be about the correct thing. He did not believe in the scheme as proposed as a matter of finance. He did not see any necessity for assuming a population of 120,000 instead of 40,000—the real number of consumers. We would not meet the object by resorting to fiction. He thought facts were best. The hon gentleman reviewed at great length the scheme proposed by the Government, showing where in it would fail to meet the altered condition of the colony under Confederation, and a different tariff when there would be a political as well as a financial equalization. He also objected to the proposition to apply the internal resources of the colony to provincial purposes, stating that such taxes were altogether or mainly used for municipal purposes in the provinces. He also intimated, to show the changes which would take place under the equalizing influence of union, the fact that in Canada the tax for a license for selling liquor was \$30 per year while in this colony it was \$200. He warned hon members against making any mistake so fatal. He then explained at some length a scheme which he had prepared which was not based upon population but upon area of territory. He said when the Confederation delegates first met in London they divided the provinces into three groups—the two Canadas and the maritime provinces. British Columbia in regard to soil, climate, extent of area and its other resources would hold an equality in the division—with its 220 millions of acres of land it was capable of supporting a population equal to that of Upper Canada. He thought it not at all equal to place the subsidy to this colony as low as that proposed for Newfoundland. It ought rather to be equal to that for Ontario, \$80,000. We should not be put on a par with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. We should have a larger subsidy and our per capita subsidy should increase until our population reached a million, and we were entitled to a further subsidy of \$150,000 a year, to decrease as our population increased.

Dr Humeock said as a matter of expediency we want \$250,000 a year. We do not want to be considered to Canada, but Canada wants us. [No, no!] Yes, yes; but Canada wants us. The hon gentleman who had just spoken said Canadian goods will come in free. Will Canada complain of that? If our revenue falls in consequence of goods coming from Canada to this colony free, will not Canada be compensated by way of having a market for her goods and manufactures? Canada will not look at our terms officially or in a serious manner. We want \$50,000 and Canada would be getting the colony cheap by giving that amount. He thought the population should not be limited to 40,000, it would make our representation in the Commons too small. 120,000 will give us eight members in the Commons. Canada was getting a good bargain. In 1000 migrants to Peace river this year our revenue will increase, and if Peace river is a success Canada cannot get the colony for \$250,000 a year.

Mr Holbrook said he liked the scheme of the government better than that of the hon member for Victoria. He thought there should be some provision made that we should get back part of our excess of revenue if Peace river turned out well except the 80 cents per head. He believed that in a short time Canada would draw a million, or a million and a half dollars of revenue from this colony, and he would like to see some member propose a scheme whereby we could get back a part of the increase of revenue, and he would support it; otherwise he would support the government scheme.

Mr Humphreys said his colleague [the hon member for Victoria District] had completely demolished the scheme of the government. He thought it silly to talk about the revenue to be derived from the Peace river mine. The amount of projecting in that country had been too trifling to afford any data upon which to base an argument to the matter of terms. He wanted to see a scheme proposed that would involve no after reflections and troubles such as they have had in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr Barrow said he would like to hear the hon member for Victoria explain the difference between the terms proposed by the hon member for Victoria District and those of the government.

Mr Humphreys—There is a difference. Mr Wood said our present revenue-paying population might be reckoned at about 25,000 and if it should increase in ten years to 100,000 the revenue to Canada would be enormous. He did not think any fair basis for transport could be had to allow the importation of manufactured goods from Canada, and the customs duties would still continue very large. He thought the population of the colony would number 100,000 before

it did a million, and when it did increase to 100,000 the revenue to the Dominion would be from a million to a million and a half. The terms only showed a present advantage at the expense of the future.

Mr Robson said he had followed the hon member for Victoria district through his scheme and he would say that he thought none the less of the government scheme. He would, however, congratulate the hon gentleman on the immense stride which he had taken in two years. He then asked only \$142,000 from Canada. He [Mr Robson] thought the government had hit upon the most sound and statesmanlike basis, and he was glad to hear that the hon member of the Executive for Victoria had added so much to its value. He did not think a basis of 120,000 population an entirely fictitious one. The explanation of the Chief Commissioner was fair and satisfactory. It was more business-like than the scheme suggested by the hon member for Victoria district. It was also a basis of representation. If confined to 40,000 of a population we should have a small representation in the Commons. When we put the population at 120,000, it gives us a status in the Dominion. There is another ground which justifies this basis of population. We are on the eve of changes which give us reason to expect our population to double in a short time. The public works which will commence immediately after union will increase it at once, and it is fair to put our population up to meet the increase. He would assure hon gentlemen that as the population of this colony progressed, the policy of the Dominion government would tend toward free trade, and that the internal would soon exceed the external or import revenue, and the customs revenue of this colony would not increase much above its present standard from the reduction of duties and the importation of Canadian goods. Some gentlemen may look surprised at this, but he would tell them that there are large houses in Canada now in negotiation with merchants in this colony, and the year that sees union will see cargoes of Dominion goods landed in our ports. In two or three years more our own customs revenue will almost come to a standstill, and we shall enjoy all the advantages of that reduction of taxation. The bargain about to be made was a good one. We might strengthen the hands of the government by asking more—but let us do nothing to weaken their hands and compel them to take less. He thought the expenses of the local government could be somewhat reduced and thereby a saving made to the colony. The subsidy of \$35,000 he thought to small for this colony. He would therefore move that it be increased to \$50,000 and that the limit of representation be one million, instead of 400,000. In regard to the mines of the colony he thought they would be more lasting than some hon members predicted; and he also differed with those who think our property depends altogether on the mines. He believed there might be a million or a population in ten years, and that this colony would become of immense importance when the true Northwest Passage became recognized and established.

Dr Carrall said the policy of the Canadian Government was to change the revenue from import to excise duties and gradually approach the principle of free trade. He thought the importation of Canadian goods would reduce the revenue of this colony, but in any case should a surplus of revenue accrue to the Dominion government a proportion of that surplus would revert to us and would be applied to local purposes. He would say in regard to the Indian population of this colony he had learned from good authority that it was full 60,000.

Mr Drake said he thought the subsidy of \$35,000 for this colony when compared with Newfoundland was altogether too small, and he would move that \$75,000 be substituted. The Surveyor-General said he would be glad to assist in any alterations in which he thought we might be successful. The increase of subsidy he would not object to, but would let it pass to the Executive for reconsideration. It had been said by an hon member that the scheme presented a present advantage to a future loss. We overlook the fact that when we are a portion of the Dominion we participate in its prosperity, and any surplus that might accrue to the Dominion would be equally divided. He [Surveyor-General] had carefully listened to the scheme propounded by the hon member for Victoria District and he must say he was more satisfied with the government scheme now than he was before. He thought the basis proposed by the hon member for Victoria District defective. We should not depreciate our colony. He thought we were on the eve of prosperity and should Canada gain by our prosperity, we would derive a proportion of that gain.

Mr DeCosmos said he had heard nothing to disturb the solid foundation of his scheme. The whole was a matter of expediency. His scheme gave \$165,000 per annum more than the government scheme. He proposed to reduce the internal revenue to \$50,000 and increase the subsidies from the Dominion. The hon member for New Westminster says "I have made an enormous stride." He had made no stride at all; he asked \$200,000. And that that price he had been revolving and that was the sum which he now proposed by his present scheme. He would therefore move:

1 That the Council recommend to His Excellency the Governor the following resolutions for his consideration;

2 The population of British Columbia shall be estimated at 40,000.

3 The following sums shall be paid semi-annually by Canada to British Columbia for the support of the Local Government and Legislature, to wit:—An annual grant of \$80,000 and a further sum of 80 cents a head per annum of the population, both payable half-yearly in advance, the population of British Columbia being estimated as aforesaid. Such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented until the population shall be shown to be One Million, at which number it shall thereafter remain. Canada shall also pay to British Columbia, in semi-annual advances, the sum of \$150,000 per annum, which shall from time to time be reduced in proportion as the population may exceed 40,000.

Mr Alston said he would support the Government terms, and he would also support any reasonable amendment. He thought the terms should be based on a real population. He would go for a large subsidy, for he thought in a few years, in consequence of the increase in our revenue, Canada would have very little to pay.

Mr Barrow said he would support the basis of population as adopted by the government. New Brunswick with a population of 250,000 was entitled to 15 members in the Commons of the Dominion and with 40,000 we would be entitled only to two. Eight members standing together could have a great influence in the Dominion Parliament. He thought the Indians were entitled to be represented as well as the white population. The resolution of Mr DeCosmos was put and lost by the following vote: Yeas—Drake, Humphreys, DeCosmos, Wood, Noss—Trutch, Hankin, O'Reilly, Saunders, Dewdney, Holbrook, Barnard, Robson, Helmcken, Carrall, Alston, Pemberton, Bishby, Hamley and Creswell.

The amendment of Mr Drake was put and carried without a division.

WEDNESDAY, March 16th, 1870.

Council met at 1 p.m.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

REPORT OF MOTION.

Mr Holbrook—To move that Indians receive the same protection from the Dominion

as under this colony; and that the local government shall have power over its tariff.

Mr Dawley—To bring in a bill restricting bulls and entire horses from roaming at large.

Mr Humphreys—To move that the Dominion Government maintain the trunk roads and abolish tolls.

CONFEDERATION.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Confederation Terms and passed clauses 4 5 6 and 7, when the Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to again.

Council adjourned till one o'clock on Thursday.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Last night the beautiful play of "Green Bushes" was presented for the first time in this city, we are glad to say to a better house than usual. The play having its foundation in Irish troubles, is indeed a splendid conception and was placed on the stage in a manner reflecting great credit on all concerned. In this respect it exceeds all hitherto presented by the company. The acting of all the principal characters was unexceptionable in every respect. Mrs Bates as Miami excelled herself in her splendid declamation and the portrayal of opposite passions. Her struggles, as alternately urged by love and revenge, were ample evidence of her great power on the stage, and her true artistic taste. Miss Mandeville as Nellie O'Neil was exceedingly piquant, and her singing deservedly encored. Mr Nobles as O'Connell acquitted himself with much ability; while Messrs Barry and Vinson as usual kept the house in roars. If this piece, as no doubt it will, should again be presented, trust sincerely every person, in common as the season is, will make an effort to see it if only in compliance to the exertions the company are making to please, and the expense they are at for the new and beautiful scenery and other decorations.

DEPARTURE OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active sailed for San Francisco direct at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. As she moved off from the wharf a perfect fusillade of snowballs were exchanged between those on board and the crowds on shore. It was a parting *feu de joie*—cold in the character of the missiles, but as warm and hearty in intention as if it were a salvo of artillery. After the steam-er had got beyond reach the crowd on the wharf pelted each other for a long time. Tall hats formed the special object of dislike. The steamer carried away 41 passengers in the cabin and 17 in the steerage. Among the passengers were Chief Justice Needham and family, Mrs P C Baker and son, Mrs Hankin, R H Adams and family, Mrs Lang and children, Mrs Redfield and child, Mrs McGee, Captain Stamp, J P Davies, Captain Smith and family, Jacob Sehl and Mrs Colledge. The wind was favoring as the steamer moved off and a short and pleasant run is anticipated.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.—At 3 minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a shock of earthquake, accompanied by a loud subterranean report, was experienced in this city and environs. The movement was from east to west and the tremor lasted for about 6 seconds. Many sleepers were awakened by the shock, which caused the frame buildings to rock violently and bricks to grate and grind as if they were so many bones undergoing the crunching process between the jaws of some great monster. To some the report sounded like that of a heavy gun discharged from some vessel in the harbor. No damage was caused by the quake. We remember that in 1865, about 9 o'clock in the evening, a similar report and tremor were felt in this city. The California steamer was due at the time and hundreds of persons hurried to the wharves, under the impression that the phenomenon they had noticed was the result of the ship's arrival gun.

THE SISTER ROCKS.—The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works calls for tenders for the removal of the rock in Fraser River known as the Port Sister, which forms, at present, a very serious obstacle to the navigation of that stream between Port Hope and Yale. A low stage of water is necessary to the successful prosecution of the work; so the time during which tenders will be received is limited to Saturday next, 19th inst. Specifications of the work to be done may be seen at the Lands and Works Office.

NEL DESPERANDUM.—The Queer Charlotte Coal Mining Company have engaged the H B Co's steamer Otter to proceed to Skitigate Bay with Mr Fawcett, one of the coal company's directors, 14 miners and a quantity of lumber and supplies for the men. On returning the Otter will touch again at Skitigate and take aboard 120 tons of anthracite coal for this market. It is believed that the wharf and tramway are now completed and that at least 1600 tons of coal are ready for shipment.

FOR OMINECA.—A number of miners will leave for Omineca via Naas or Skeena River this morning. We warn them that they are leaving comfortable quarters at least a month or six weeks too soon, and that should they reach the new diggings it will be only after enduring great hardships, and at the risk, perhaps, of their lives.

The late British gunboat Forward has been converted into a man-of-war for a Central American republic. It is the only war vessel the pretentious little Power possesses, but as its neighboring republics haven't even a gunboat to protect their interests against the combined navies of the world, the jealousy that has been stirred by the acquisition may be easily imagined.

THE PHANTOM SHIP.—We have probably heard the last of the Maria J Smith. When last seen she was going to pieces upon the rocky shore of an island north of Millbank Sound.

The Mordaunt divorce case, in London, has been concluded, the jury rendering a verdict that Lady Mordaunt is insane.

The steamship California is expected to arrive here on Saturday evening from Portland.

A CHANGE FOR BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.—A. Gilmore, Yates street, near Government, has commenced to sell off his entire stock of ready-made clothing at cost, to close out that branch of his business, as he intends to confine his attention to MERCHANT TAILORING. Garments of every description made; order in the most fashionable styles at greatly reduced prices.

FELL'S COFFEY, superior in any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

MUSIC AND DANCING ACADEMY.—Miss Digby Palmer, Fort street, first house above Blanchard, purposes to give a DANCING CLASS for juveniles twice a week, viz: Tuesday and Friday, at half-past 3 o'clock, commencing Thursday, March 1st, 1870. Adult class, Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock. Terms, boys and girls per month, \$2 adults, \$3; private lessons, 28. Mr Palmer will preside at the piano for the dancing class. Mr Digby Palmer, teacher of the PIANO, SINGING and FIANCETTE TUNER. Terms, piano and singing per month, \$6, twice a week; at two or more in a family, \$5. Ball, Dinners and Private Parties attended. Ladies or Gentlemen giving parties not having a piano, by engaging Digby Palmer can have the use of it by paying the carriage. Pianofortes Tuned and Regulated. Applications can be left at the above address, or on D. P's late, at Messrs. F. N. Hibben & Co's Bookstore, Government street.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease, arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both? Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr Ayer's inimitable remedies:—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the irritating ague and burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agents but feels grateful for them all? [Bargain Time.]

A MAP OF THE PEACE RIVER MINES, prepared from the best information at hand at the Lands and Works Office, and copied by permission of the Hon Chief Commissioner, may be obtained of Fredk Daily, photographer, Fort street.

"What pleasure can exceed the smoking of the weed?"

Why, a clean shave or a fashionable hair-cut by FRED. PAYNE, the great original cheap Tonsorial Artist, of Johnson street, adjoining the Miners' Saloon.

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABRAHAM.—Fred Payne, Tonsorial Artist, Shaving 12 1/2 cts, Hair Cutting 25 cts, Shampooing 25 cts. That original cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The time has not long passed when chronic ulcers consigned their victims to a bed of suffering for weeks or months. The discovery of the above remedies, however, dispensed with this sore trial to both temper and constitution. By full attention and implicit obedience to the instructions added round every pot of Ointment and box of Pills, no day's withdrawal from accustomed duties, and every person thus afflicted may with certainty secure a complete, economical and rapid recovery. It is the patient and the treatment by proper doses of Holloway's Ointment & Pills is an improvement with the aid of which should preserve without losing courage confidence till complete returns.

When an employment becomes irksome and the mind incapable of continued application to any subject through weariness and exhaustion of the body, but some healthful tonic, acting gently but surely upon the liver and stomach, and gradually increasing the force of the circulation, and of the digestive system will be found to remove the difficulty. Such a medicine is Dr WALKER'S "NOSTRUM VINCIT OMNIA," which in purifying the blood renovates the system giving it renewed vitality and to cease of youth again.

BUY IT AND TRY IT.—Russell's celebrated coffee. The best on the Coast. Warranted a pure and healthful beverage.

J. P. Davies & Co

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Saleroom, Fireproof Stone Building, Wharf Street, near Yates.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

AUCTION

SALE

OF HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

Have been Instructed to sell, at the House lately occupied by

Capt. Stamp

JAMES BAY,

Tuesday, March 22d,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, AM,

His well selected

Furniture.

Consisting of in part—Drawing, Dining, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture,

as follows:

Centre and Dining Tables, Lounges,

Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus,

Washstands, Cane and Wood seat Chairs,

Spring, Hair and Palm Mattresses,

Bolsters and Pillows, Carpets, Oil Cloth,

Mirrors, Crocks, Fish Slice and Fork,

Butter Dish

—ALSO—

Gun in case, complete

1 Ladies' Side Saddle

1 Gent's Saddle

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Stove and Frying, Copper Kettle, Tin-ware, Coal Scuttle, Tubs, Buckets, etc.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

DEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS taken the Pinner Brick Building in Yates street, nearly opposite Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office. Having had several years' experience in the auction business, he respectfully solicits a renewal of public support.

AUCTION

SALE OF GOODS

EX ACTIVE

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

THIS DAY

Will sell on THURSDAY, March 17 at his Salesroom, Yates street, at 11 o'clock

an INVOICE OF GOODS ex

Active, consisting of Assorted Merchandise suitable for SPRING TRADE, comprising

HARDWARE, AXES and HANDLES

HATCHETS, TACKS, NAILS,

SPADES, &c. CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

CLOCKS, CROCKERY, &c.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN,

Auctioneer.

ROYAL HOTEL,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I. B. C. Opposite the Steamboat Landing. Established in 1844

Good Accommodations for Single Persons and Families.

MEALS OF BEST QUALITY & CLEAN BEDS

CHURCHES REASONABLE, Board and Lodging per day, \$1 00. Lodging, 50 cents.

JAMES WILCOX, Proprietor, N. B.—Fire-proof Brick Building, Wharf St.

Firewood.

E. H. JACKSON,

DEALER IN CORD & STOVE WOOD.

Stove Wood Cut to Order, Orders left with Mr T. L. Styles, 1111 Yates street, regularly attended to, where further information can be obtained.

NEW ALASKA CODFISH.

RECEIVED BY EACH TRIP OF THE "CONSTANTINE," and warranted prime. For Sale by J. RUSSELL, Wharf street.

WANTED.

BY THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL Mining Company, Limited, OIL MINERS and LABORERS, to proceed to the Company's mine, Queen Charlotte Island, on the steamer Otter, on or about the 18th inst.

Application to be made at the Company's Office, corner to Broad and Tenth Streets, Victoria, March 8th, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in CONVECTION with her two sons, will still continue to carry on the business of HOSIERY, HATS, &c., at 1111 Yates street, WAGG & MAKING in all its branches. Carriage, Light and Heavy, made to order and repaired on the shortest notice. The kind and liberal support of a generous public as extended to her late husband is solicited. Several Heavy Wagons on hand. 1620 1/2

MRS. M. CAMERON.

Kirkman's Pianofortes

A FEW VERY SUPERIOR instruments for sale at very REDUCED RATES BY THOS. LEIT STAHLHOLMIDT.

WB. TOWSE, JR.

